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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

- 1.a. Process which makes Boolean one equipped with hole of at least one longitudinal direction Process which fills up at least one hole in b. this Boolean with at least one fusibility material Process to which extend c. aforementioned Boolean one and a diameter is made to reduce How to extend Boolean one which has the process which removes the aforementioned fusibility material from d. this Boolean by which length **** was carried out.
2. Method of the 1st term of claim of having process which makes portion by which separated configuration and field were image-ized, portion of pie, circular portion, or portion on other arbitrary geometry.
3. two or more above -- the method of the 1st term of a claim of having the process which fills up a hole with one or more fusibility material
the process which makes aforementioned Boolean one of 4.2 or more material -- having -- the above -- the method of the 1st term of a claim that one material is fusibility even if few
5. Method of the 1st term of claim that aforementioned fusibility material is removed from Boolean one extended account of before.
6. Method of the 1st term of claim which can do bird clapper from non-fusibility material equipped with physical property or refraction index from which aforementioned Boolean one differs.
7. Method of the 1st term of claim which is constituent of both fusibility in which aforementioned Boolean one has both of discontinuous field which discontinuous field and fusibility material, and non-fusibility material of concentration mixed physically, and non-fusibility material.
8. a use with a filter sake -- a hole -- use of how to extend the 1st term of a claim which makes composite material to make the with structure finally
Use of how to extend the 1st term of a claim which makes diameter (9.1A or 12mm) of a hole.
10. The method of the 1st term of a claim of manufacturing the structure for using it for an optical article.
11. The method of the 1st term of a claim that the aforementioned optical article is a cornea eye.
12. The method of the 1st term of a claim that the aforementioned optical article is a contact lens.
13. The method of the 13th term of a claim which a multilayer object is made from continuation or a discontinuous process, and has the process which extends this layered product, is comparatively alike and makes by this the constituent equipped with the field where concentration is discontinuous into the big member although it was small.
14. The method of the 1st term of a claim which is the structure which the one or more aforementioned constituents extended previously are removed by the dissolution or other methods, it has the process which leaves the material of the one or more aforementioned constituents, and the object equipped with the hole, the slot, etc. as a result for use with an optical article.
15. the one or more aforementioned constituents extended previously -- chemical -- dissolving -- electrostatic -- or the method of the 1st term of a claim which is the structure which it removes by other methods, and has the process which leaves the material of the one or more aforementioned constituents,

and the object equipped with the hole, the slot, etc. as a result for use with a filter

16.a. The process which makes Boolean one of the material of non-fusibility substantially in a predetermined solvent, It is chosen from the group which this material becomes from a methacrylic-acid poly methyl and a polysulfone, and aforementioned Boolean one has two or more holes in it. The process which fills up substantially at least one b. aforementioned Boolean hole with at least one material of fusibility in the aforementioned predetermined solvent, and makes composite material, This material is chosen from the group which consists of acrylic polymer, styrene polymer, and an ethyl cellulose. It extends c. aforementioned Boolean one. Process which makes Boolean one of the reduced diameter It cuts two or more Boolean one of the diameter of which d. reduction was done. Process used as a short fragment The process which carries out the laminating of the e. this short *****, and makes Boolean one of the second generation, Process which carries out the f. aforementioned process c, Process d, and Process e repeatedly [number-of-times of plurality], and reduces the size of the hole with which it filled up It has the process which melts the material of fusibility on the aforementioned real target in g., next the aforementioned predetermined solvent, and washes aforementioned Boolean one. -- how to extend Boolean one for using for manufacture of the optical article which makes extended Boolean one which has two or more holes of the reduced size by this

How to extend Boolean one for using for manufacture of an optical article characterized by providing the following 17.a. The process which makes Boolean one which has the hole of a longitudinal direction b. The process which fills up the hole of the aforementioned Boolean aforementioned longitudinal direction with the material of fusibility substantially in a predetermined solvent c. The process which extends aforementioned Boolean one and makes Boolean one of the reduced diameter d. The process which cuts two or more Boolean one of the reduced diameter, and is used as a short fragment, The process which carries out the laminating of the e. this short *****, and makes Boolean one of the second generation, The f. aforementioned process c, Process d, and Process e are carried out repeatedly [number-of-times of plurality]. The process which makes the complex which has the hole with which it filled up with the reduced size, and by which re-enlargement was carried out, The process which cuts and machines the complex by which g. re-enlargement was carried out, and makes an optical article or a filter, The complex by which melted the material of fusibility on the aforementioned real target, and re-enlargement was carried out [aforementioned] to him in the h. aforementioned predetermined solvent is washed. by this Process which makes the complex which has the hole, the slot, or dead air space of the reduced size, and by which re-enlargement was carried out Process which is re-filled up with the hole of the size by which the i. aforementioned reduction was carried out, a slot, and dead air space, and makes processing easy

How to extend Boolean one characterized by providing the following 18.a. The process which makes Boolean one b. The process which fills up the hole of at least one longitudinal direction in [above] Boolean one with at least one fusibility material c. The process extended to the diameter which reduced aforementioned Boolean one d. process which cuts Boolean one of a small diameter in a short fragment e. -- process which carries out the laminating of the short fragment and obtains Boolean one of the second generation Process which carries out re-enlargement of the short fragment carried out f. laminating several times Process which uses the composite material of an object in an optical article as a result of g.

How to extend Boolean one characterized by providing the following 19.a. The process which makes Boolean one b. The process which fills up the hole of this Boolean longitudinal direction with fusibility material c. The process extended to the diameter which reduced aforementioned Boolean one d. process which cuts Boolean one of a small diameter in a short fragment The laminating of the short fragment is carried out. e. -- Process which obtains Boolean one of the second generation f. laminating The process which carries out re-enlargement of the short fragment carried out several times, process which uses the composite material of an object for manufacture of an optical article or a filter as a result of g. h. -- process which uses a continuous process and obtains composite material In order to unite an i. optical article or a filter Process which cuts and machines the complex by which re-enlargement was carried out The front stirrup of j. machining is a process which removes composite material in either of the back,

and makes a hole, a slot, or dead air space. Process which is re-filled up with the k. aforementioned article and makes machining easy

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

the member equipped with the hole, and its manufacture method Field of background 1. invention of invention this invention -- a methacrylic-acid poly methyl, a polycarbonate, and a polysulfone -- the repeated process which makes small the diameter of the member equipped with a hole like a member, and a hole -- a hole -- it is related with the method of extending a with member

2. Explanation of conventional technology Especially the thing for which the member equipped with the hole smallest made for use for the use and other uses on medicine is offered is useful. For example, although the method of making a hole existed with machining technology, laser technology, or electron beam technology, the hole was not the minute size called for for the use on medicine. The conventional method was not satisfactory about offering the hole which it was [in material, such as PMMA for the use on medicine or science, or a polysulfone,] clean, and was consistent.

this invention conquers the conventional fault by offering the method for [which a series which can be made small repeated] extending and making a hole in a member according to a process as it desires a hole in a predetermined member.

outline of invention the inside of material, such as a methacrylic-acid poly methyl in which the enlargement of the general purpose of this invention is possible, and a polysulfone, -- each -- it is in offering the member equipped with the very small hole about angstrom for the diameter of a hole Repeatedly [of an enlargement process], a hole is reducible even to the minimum size. This hole can pass a liquid or nutriment in a corneal lens.

the process which makes the geometric Boolean (boule) member of the predetermined geometrical configuration of the material in which enlargement is possible from one embodiment of this invention, and two or more holes subsequently -- Boolean one -- the method of making the hole in the geometric member which has the process made along with the longitudinal direction axis of a member is offered each -- it is filled up with the 2nd material which can be removed behind, and a hole has the same enlargement capacity as the 1st Boolean material, and it is the enlargement of the member equipped with the hole with which it filled up, and it uses [this 2nd material reduces the Boolean cross section, and] it as the square strand of material Subsequently, the fragment of the extended material is positioned, a ribbon is made, these material is burned, is placed by square Boolean one, and it is the following enlargement process and they is extended to the cross section of a request of the positioned fragment. The cross section of each hole is made to reduce by being related mutually [the extended bunch] and repeating continuously the process of the continuous installation, and the extended enlargement process of a bunch. each -- if the diameter of a request of a hole is reached, subsequently the extended member will be made by arbitrary configurations [circular for an intraocular implant or other uses] specific [which] subsequently, a suitable solvent dissolution ***** process and a washing process -- each -- the material filled up with a hole begins to be melted and it cleans up finely Instead, you may re-fill up a hole with another material under heating and a pressure for the further processing. As a result, the object as an object is the member equipped with the very small hole of the very small cross section in proportion to the number not only of other factors relevant to the enlargement of a member but

enlargement processes.

The serious aspect of affairs and the serious feature of this invention contain the member equipped with the very small hole of the very minute size for example, about angstrom with the cross section of a member. The small hole in a member has not only the use on science but a use on important medicine. Although it is so small that a hole cannot be seen separately as one of the uses on such medicine, it is the intraocular implant which can pass nutriment in the member made as a lens.

Been consistent through a member, I hear that Lycium chinense grows in a predetermined geometrical configuration in other the serious aspects of affairs and features of this invention, and they are in it. Other the serious aspects of affairs and features of this invention are using an acrylic, styrene, an ethyl cellulose, etc. as a packing material, using material, such as a methacrylic-acid poly methyl and a polysulfone, as a base material. Base material and a packing material have the same enlargement capacity, and make possible size of the hole in the inside of base material, and consistency of a position during manufacture of this member in this way. A packing material is removed from the member completed by operation chemical or physical subsequently. Suitable arbitrary material can be chosen suitably and can be used.

The further important aspect of affairs and the further important feature of this invention are a fastener with a ribbon bundle, this is the process which generates the material of a member, and in order to make the ribbon of the material of a member, predetermined arranges the strand of the material of the member containing the strand of a material equipped with the hole.

The further important aspect of affairs and the further important feature of this invention are a fastener with a Boolean bundle, and the hole of the predetermined configuration in a member can make Boolean one for the following enlargement process by placing the ribbon of the material of a member into a fastener.

In this way, although the embodiment of this invention was explained, it is the main purposes to offer the member equipped with the extremely small hole of the configuration which was beautiful in the material of the member supporting the use the filter on an intraocular implant or medicine etc. and on medicine as for this invention, and was consistent.

the number of the holes in the material of the member for the purpose of various [on medicine] in other purposes of this invention -- a change required for arbitration -- it can carry out -- a member -- it is being able to make the number of inner holes, and the configuration of a hole into a predetermined thing

A methacrylic-acid poly methyl, a polysulfone, etc. are use of material as a base material, and the further purpose of this invention is use of fusibility packing materials, such as an acrylic, other polymer, an organic material, and a metal. In case a packing material cuts the member of a specific use, it is removed by use of a solvent in the dissolution and a washing process. a hole with appropriate use of two material equipped with the same or, same enlargement property -- the consistency in manufacture of the material depending on a specific material which maintained and chose size is maintained

Easy explanation of a drawing If you understand this invention much more well by referring to next detailed explanation in relation to an attached drawing, many advantages which other purposes of this invention and this invention accompanied will become clear. The same reference mark shows the same element here through a drawing. here a view 1 -- a hole -- the whole with Boolean enlargement process schematic diagram -- it is -- A view 2 It is the perspective diagram of a fastener with a ribbon bundle. A view 3 It is the end view of a fastener with a ribbon bundle. A view 4 the perspective diagram of the ribbon with which it filled up -- it is -- the -- 4A view It is the perspective diagram of a non-filling ribbon. A view 5 It is the second generation Boolean perspective diagram before binding tight and burning. A view 6 It is the second generation Boolean end view of inside with a Boolean bundle. A view 7 Processed second generation Boolean made from the 1st generation strand ribbon is shown. An octavus view is a block diagram of the enlargement processing for generating second generation Boolean. A view 9 is a block diagram of the enlargement processing repeated for generating the 3rd or fourth generation Boolean.

Explanation of a desirable example Drawing 1 is the outline perspective diagram of the Boolean (boule) enlargement process 10 with a hole. the narrow strand of the solid material which was extended and was

equipped with base material or a solid hole, and a solid fusibility packing material -- the square 1st [equipped with four side 12a, or 12d and flat upper surface 12c which becomes a member 14, and 12f of flat inferior surfaces of tongue / big] -- generation Boolean 12 descends in a furnace 16 Both base material and fusibility packing material can make the 1st generation strand 14 of the square cross section which this material was extended, and it was pulled and was reduced, when it has the same extension property and Boole 12 of the 1st generation is heated.

A hole will become small if this material is pulled. Including the Boolean downward chain system 18, a system 18 is connected with the motorised reducer sprocket 20 which can be adjusted, the balance weight 22, the idle sprockets 24, 25, and 26, and the Boolean electrode holder 30 for regulation of a Boolean lowering speed, and other members of this process have the idle sprocket 24 or 26 and the reducer sprocket 20, and the chain 28 of an engagement state. heat conduction made from aluminum which the furnace 16 aligned with the top orifice 32 for accepting the Boolean electrode holder 30, the cavity 34 surrounded by two or more brick 36a or 36n, and the cavity 34, and was fixed to the heat tracing element 40 -- it has a member 38 Strike run Doppler 42 has the drive pulley 46 and the surrounding driving belt 44-ed of idle pulleys 48 and 50. The same surrounding driving belt 52-ed of the drive pulley 50 energized by idle pulleys 54 and 56 and the spring has countered the driving belt 44-ed. The driving belts 44 and 52-ed which counter mutually are rotated to opposite direction. A strand 14 is pinched among the driving belts 44 and 52-ed which move. The speed of belts 44 and 52 can be controlled to affect the tension and size of a strand 14, when a strand 14 is extended by Boole 12 heated in the furnace 16. a strand 14 -- a strand 14 -- measuring -- the strand after cutting -- a member -- it is sent to the desired length as shown by 14a through the aerodynamic chopper 60 which cuts a strand, and the electronic-formula monitoring system 62

Drawing 2 is the perspective diagram of the fastener 70 with a ribbon bundle. the perpendicular left brink to which pars-basilaris-ossis-occipitalis material with the level fastener 70 with a ribbon bundle of U configuration and each extend in a perpendicular from the fastener 70 with a ribbon bundle, and extend along the length direction of the right-hand side of a fastener 70, and left-hand side -- a right margin of heart perpendicular to a member 72 -- it has a member 74 There are the perpendicular plate 76 with a movable bundle and the level plate 77 with a bundle which are used for binding Boolean one tight. The screw stop of U-like clamp supporting-structure object 78a or the level 78n is carried out to the right marginal part material 74 and the left marginal part material 72.

Butterfly screw 80a or 80n are arranged through hole 82a prepared in level clamp supporting-structure object 78a or 78n, or 82n, and they are **** with a bundle to the plate 77 with a level bundle. The plate 77 with a level bundle lies at the bottom of U form between the left marginal part material 72 and the plate 76 with a level bundle, and is illustrated at it. It is located in hole 88a or 88n, and is prolonged through the right marginal part material 74, and butterfly screw 86a or 86n are met and bound tight as opposed to the plate 76 with a perpendicular bundle. Level clamp supporting-structure object 78a or 78n, and butterfly screw 84a or 84n that concludes 78n to level clamp supporting-structure object 78a or the main fasteners, By upper butterfly screw 80a or 80n, and horizontal butterfly screw 86a or 86n, to two or more strands, the plates 76 and 77 with a bundle can be removed bolting and in order to be able to loosen and to put in the strand of the material of a member into a fastener 70.

Drawing 3 is the end view of the fastener 70 with a ribbon bundle, and shows the plate 77 with a level bundle, level clamp supporting-structure object 78a or 78n, butterfly screw 80a or 80n, the right marginal part material 74, and the left marginal part material 72. This drawing is illustrating butterfly screw 86a which can adjust the plate 76 with a perpendicular bundle for a horizontal pressure, and the plate 76 with a perpendicular bundle of a train 90, or 86n again. The single train 90 of the pattern which the Boolean material by which the filled up strand 91 and the solid strand 92 were pulled repeated by pattern which is drawn in the fastener 70 with a ribbon bundle with the gestalt lining up side-by-side is placed lining up side-by-side. The level plate 77 with a bundle gives a downward pressure, and the plate 76 with a perpendicular bundle gives a sideways pressure, and it maintains two or more mutual strands 91 and 92 at a predetermined position. The ribbon 93 is further shown in drawing 4 . If the Boolean strands 91 and 92 are burned in this process, it will soften and strands 91 and 92 will make the single

ribbon 93 as shown by drawing 4 . Although a ribbon 93 is a homogeneous member, the vertical line is shown between the filled up strand 91 and the solid strand 92, in order for drawing 4 to show. These strands are not burned in sufficient temperature or sufficient time to distort the hole in a strand. If a ribbon 93 gets cold, in order to make the Boolean ribbon by which the trim was carried out as shown in drawing 4 , the ends are cut finely.

Drawing 4 is the perspective diagram of the homogeneous ribbon 93, and all reference marks correspond to the element mentioned above here. Making other homogeneous ribbons 94 as shown in drawing 4 A will be admitted by binding tight and burning this, using the solid non-filling strand 92 of the continuous train, as drawing 3 explained. This process makes a filled up strand perpendicularly alternate, when it is put, as ribbons 93 and 94 show drawing 5 . Like drawing 3 , although the mutual trains 93 and 94 are homogeneous members, it is the purpose of illustration and a vertical line is shown in trains 93 and 94. second generation Boolean with unsettled drawing 5 -- the homogeneous ribbons 93 and 94 arranged by turns in order to form 98 -- being shown -- second generation Boolean -- 2nd generation Boolean [finishing / processing / in order that 98 may subsequently make the second generation, after being placed into a fastener with a Boolean bundle, binding tight and burning] -- 118 is made drawing 6 -- the end view of the fastener 100 with a Boolean bundle -- it is -- the plate 102 with a bundle, butterfly screw supporting-structure object 104a or 104n, butterfly screw 106a or 106n, and a level bottom plate -- a member 108 and a right margin of heart -- a member 110 and a left brink -- a member 112 is shown this drawing -- moreover, the sliding plate for the horizontal-force force -- a member 114 and unsettled second generation Boolean -- butterfly screw 116a which can adjust the pressure of the sliding plate of 98, or 166n are illustrated the train of the length of ribbon material which has ribbons 93 and 94 by turns is placed into the Boolean fastener 100 -- having -- the pressure of facing down [plate / with a bundle / 102] -- giving -- moreover, a sliding plate -- a member 114 gives a sideways pressure and maintains at the state and predetermined position which had ribbons 93 and 94 compressed unsettled second generation Boolean -- finishing [these / it softens and / single homogeneous processing] when the ribbon of 98 is burned -- although second generation Boolean 118 is made, these are not burned in sufficient temperature or sufficient time to distort the hole in a ribbon finishing [homogeneous processing] -- finishing [the processing by which the trim was carried out as the ends finely cut and shown in drawing 7] when second generation Boolean 118 gets cold -- second generation Boolean 118 is made

Drawing 7 is homogeneous processed second generation Boole's 118 perspective diagram, all reference marks correspond to the element explained previously here, and Boole 118 is compressed and burned. finishing [this homogeneous processing] -- finishing [second generation Boolean 118 / two or more restoration of about 100 which it is made and processed with the 1st generation strand, i.e., about 400 Boolean strands, and an interval is separated in the cross section, and is prolonged in the length direction of Boolean 118] -- finishing [hole 120a or 120n solid processing] -- second generation Boolean 118 is made

embodiment the enlargement which a series repeated as drawing 8 and drawing 9 were shown in drawing 1 -- a hole -- the flow chart which generates a with member is shown Although it should not interpret as limitation of this invention as instantiation only since it is only explanation and, the process for generating the member equipped with the hole starts in Boolean one of the 1st generation. Boolean one of the 1st generation is with either of the base material equipped with solid base material or holes, such as a meta-chestnut acid poly methyl and a polysulfone, and fusibility packing materials, such as an acrylic which supports a hole among an enlargement process, styrene, and an ethyl cellulose. Solid Boolean ones of the 1st generation is made by extruding base material in a square mould. the hole of the 1st generation -- with Boolean -- the center of a mould -- a rod (a taper, Teflon covering)

***** and this rod are removed, the rod of a packing material is ***** (ed) to Boolean ones, Boolean ends are cut finely, drilling of the Boolean soffit is carried out shallowly, taper attachment is carried out, and it is made by preventing defluxion of a packing material, when an electric conduction plug is attached and it is put on a heating furnace.

Boolean one of the 1st generation -- the motorised reducer sprocket 20 with governing and chain 20 with

which 12 adjusts Boolean descent into the balance weight 22 and a furnace -- Boolean one -- when dropping 12 in a furnace 16, it is positioned in a heating furnace 16 through the chain 20 which is controlled by the idle sprocket 24 for the perpendicular of a chain 20, and level control, or 26, and balances The Boolean electrode holder 30 is attached in Boolean one and a chain 20 in order to drop a Boolean electrode holder in a direct furnace.

Boole 12 of the 1st generation is hung in a furnace 16 with the Boolean electrode holder 30 which passes the small orifice 32 of the upper limit of a furnace 16. Furnaces 16 are insulating-brick 36a or 36n, and a straight line, and there is a cavity 34 with the perpendicular square for Boole 12 at the center of a furnace 16. the conduction which equipped the bottom of a furnace 16 with the square hole 33 at the center -- the heat tracing element 40 which there is a member 38 and was concluded by the outside of a furnace 16 -- together -- becoming -- Boolean one -- a heating zone is made around the soffit of 12. If the soffit of Boolean 12 is heated, a Boolean soffit will descend and will be pulled by strike run Doppler 42 which consists of a continuation belt system which has the belts 44 and 52 which rotate to opposite direction face to face. This strike run Doppler 42 mainly does two functions so. That is, when the speed of Pula controls the cross section of a strand in relation to the temperature of a furnace 16 and it is used by Pula, it is adjusted for control of the position of Boole 12 in a furnace.

The slowdown system 19 consists of a chain 28, the balance weight 22, the reducer sprocket 20, an idle pulley 24 or 26, a Boolean electrode holder 30, and a strand pulley 42.

The aerodynamic chopper which cuts the strand 14 pulled automatically in length of 13 inches (about 33cm) is prepared in the bottom of Pula 42. The electronic-formula monitoring system 62 under a chopper 60 controls a chopper 60, and adjusts the length of a strand. When a strand 14 is pulled, the material of a member has the cross section which maintained the square configuration and was reduced. Into the fastener 70 with a ribbon bundle, the strand 14 from Boolean ones of the 1st generation is lining up side-by-side, and is placed. The hole density and continuous Boolean of a ribbon, Drawing 8 is process drawing of the process repeated for generating Boolean ones of the fourth generation. Boolean one of the second generation is placed into a furnace and all processes are repeated. If material softens, material will be pulled again and will be cut by length of 10 inches (25.4cm).

20 strands are placed into a fastener with a ribbon bundle. However, since it is the same as having about 100 hole with all strands, a solid strand and a hollow strand are made alternate into a ribbon conclusion fastener, and a Boolean conclusion fastener is not required at this time any longer. In order to generate Boolean one of the third generation, 20 ribbons are placed into a Boolean conclusion fastener. If Boolean one of the third generation is cooled, Boolean one of the third generation will consist of 400 strands from Boolean one of the second generation, and each will be equipped with the hole of 40,000 with all the holes of 100, and the size of a hole will be pulled to 0.001875 inches (0.00476cm). In order to make Boolean one of the fourth generation, all processes are repeated again and it makes Boolean one which has 1,600,000 holes with a size of about 0.00009375 inches (0.000238cm).

Subsequently, Boolean one of this fourth generation is pulled so that the cross section of a strand may be 0.250 inch (0.635cm) around. Namely, although it has 1,600,000 holes, as for these holes, size is reduced to 0.000015625 inches, i.e., 0.4 microns. After this, a 6mm circular raw material is made from a square raw material by machine, and subsequently to the button of 5mm length, it cuts and is deleted for an actual lens. Filter material is melted using a solvent from this member, and leaves the lens equipped with the hole with which predetermined [very small] was consistent.

Boolean one may be the constituent of one or more material, and it can dissolve it because of removal of one or more [these] material behind. A chemistry article, a perpendicular direction, and by placing by turns horizontally, it is controlled and the ribbon of two kinds is generated. That is, the thing only using the solid strand, and mutual hollow and a mutual solid strand are used. In a fastener with a ribbon bundle, by bolting of a perpendicular and level both, 20 strands are level lining up side-by-side, and are held firmly in a predetermined position. The fastener which loaded is burned at temperature suitable into the material made in a furnace. Although it adheres so that material, such as a polysulfone, may carry out suitable softening and may serve as a single article with the temperature and length of heating, distortion of the hole with which it filled up is not produced. If a ribbon fastener gets cold, a ribbon will

be taken out and the trim of the ends which were uneven in order to make the ribbon of 12 inch (30.48cm) length will be carried out.

Subsequently to the inside of the fastener 100 with a Boolean bundle, a ribbon is placed. In order to make Boolean 118 of the second generation which equipped a perpendicular and level both directions with the hole of a **** difference, a ribbon is placed into Boolean ones with the following method. That is, they are one solid ribbon, one hollow ribbon, one solid ribbon, one hollow ribbon, etc. Since [being symmetrical] it balanced, the ribbon of each other equipped with the hole is offset. In all, 20 ribbons are placed into the fastener 100 with a Boolean bundle at this time, and Boolean ones is bound tight and burned by suitable time, temperature, and the pressure. If Boolean ones of the second generation gets cold, in order to remove Boolean one of the second generation from the fastener 100 with a Boolean bundle and to make Boolean one with a length of 11 inches (27.94cm), the trim of the uneven ends will be carried out. Boolean one of this second generation consists of 400 strands from Boolean one of the 1st generation, and 100 have a hole among those. These holes are about 0.0375 inches (0.09525cm) in diameter.

***** can use other methods for dissolving fusibility material. Although fusibility material is the mere instantiation as an example and should not be interpreted as limitation of this invention again, in order to make an article like a filter or an optical article, for example, it can be replaced by other materials. Boolean one may be the complex of a non-fusibility material equipped with a different physical property like for example, a refraction index. Boolean one may be the constituent of both the fusibility material which has the field where concentration is discontinuous again, and has the discontinuous field which fusibility material and non-fusibility material mixed, and non-fusibility material. The optical articles which can be made may be the fragment image (image sections of pies) of an intraocular implant, a corneal lens, a contact lens, and a pie, and other separated arbitrary geometric circular or configurations. A filter can be a filter which needs a small hole for the use, especially hemofiltration use for example, on medicine. The hole in a lens may be size (1A which can pass nutriment and a liquid through a lens especially a corneal lens, and a contact lens, or 12mm) of a thing. this invention -- various deformation can be added to the use of this invention, without deviating from the range obvious

[Translation done.]

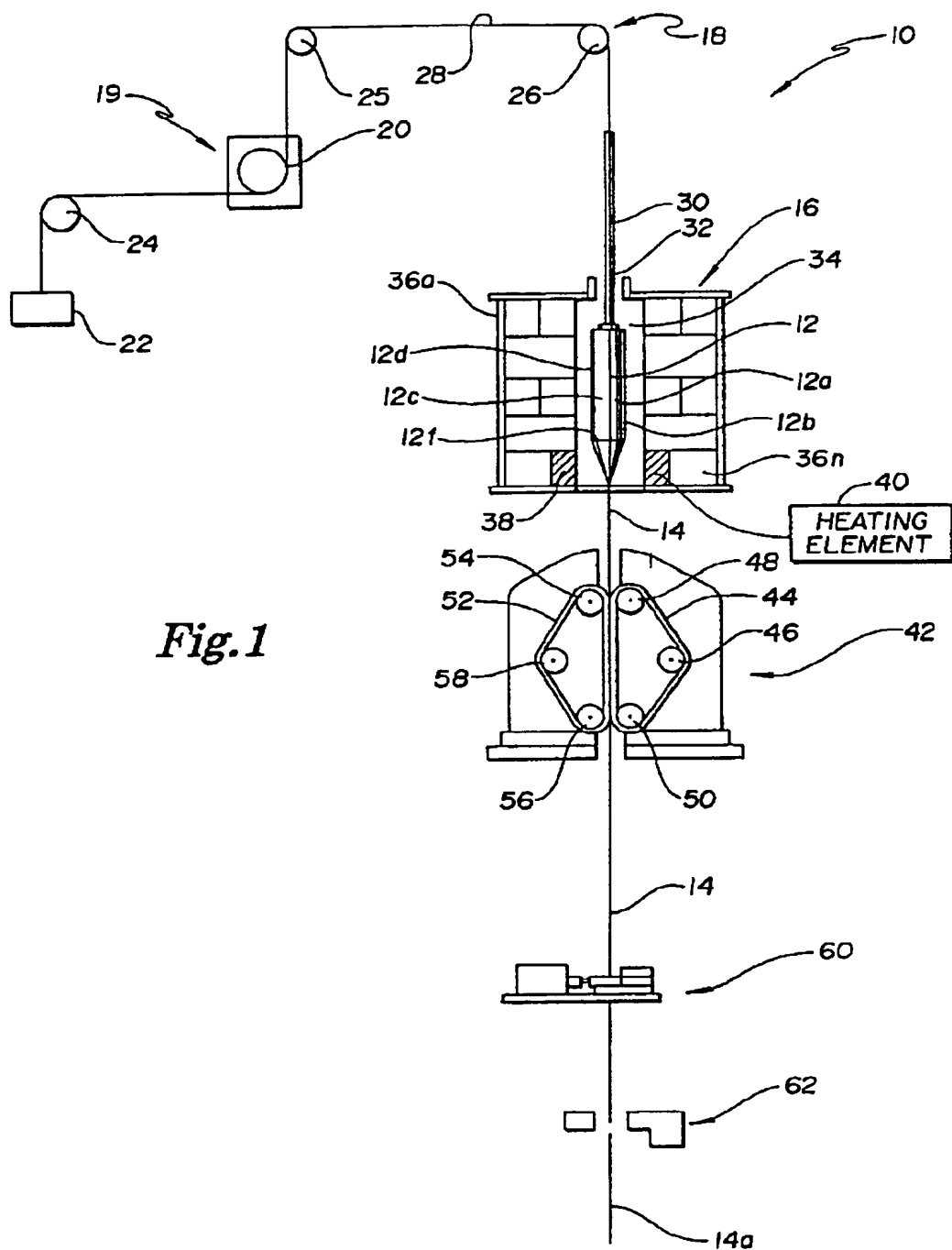
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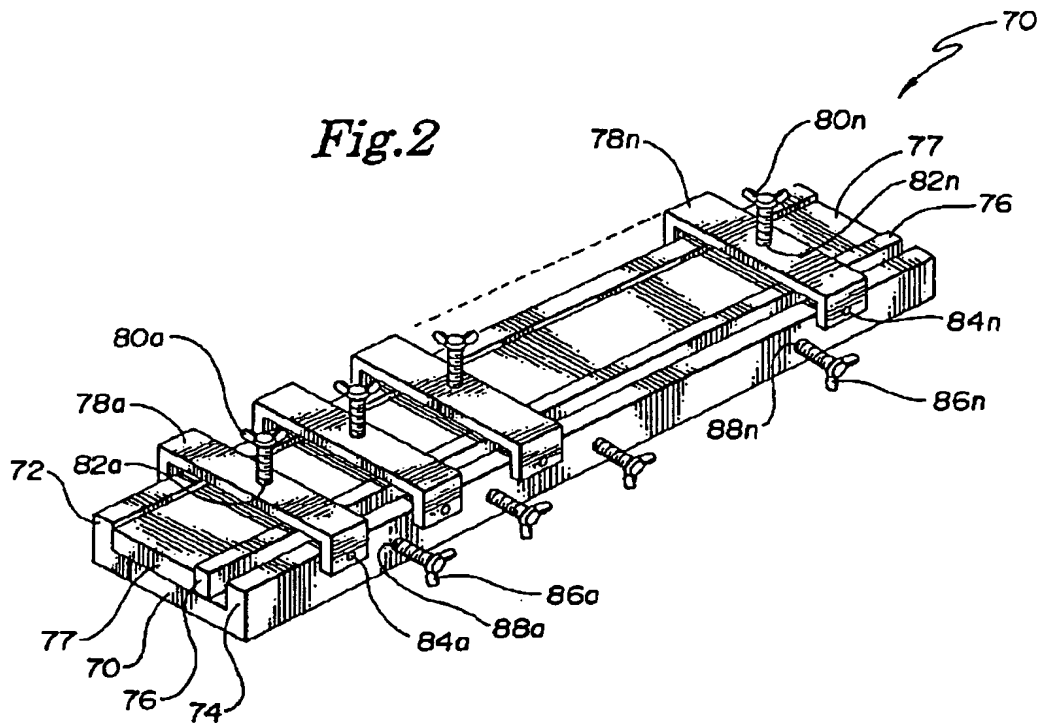
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DRAWINGS

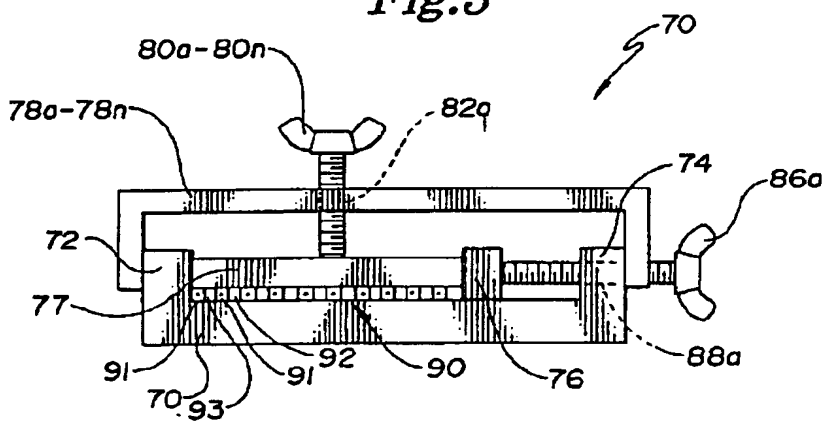
[Drawing 1]



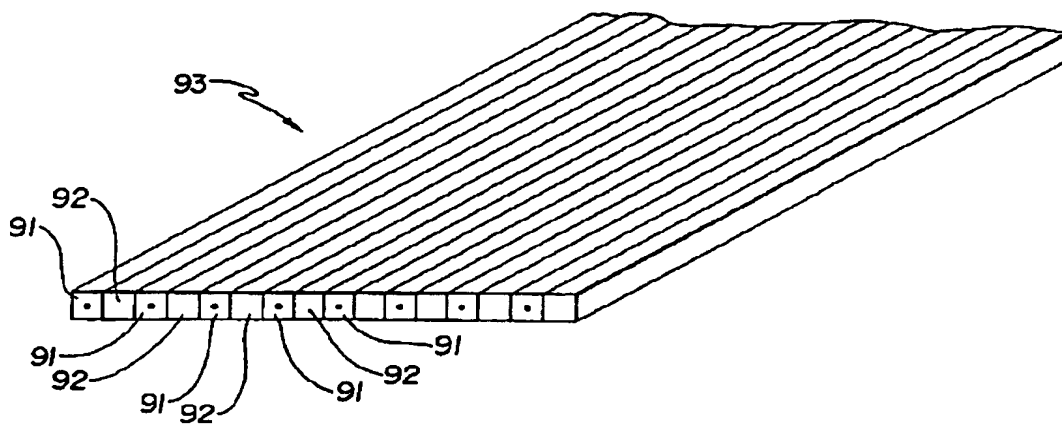
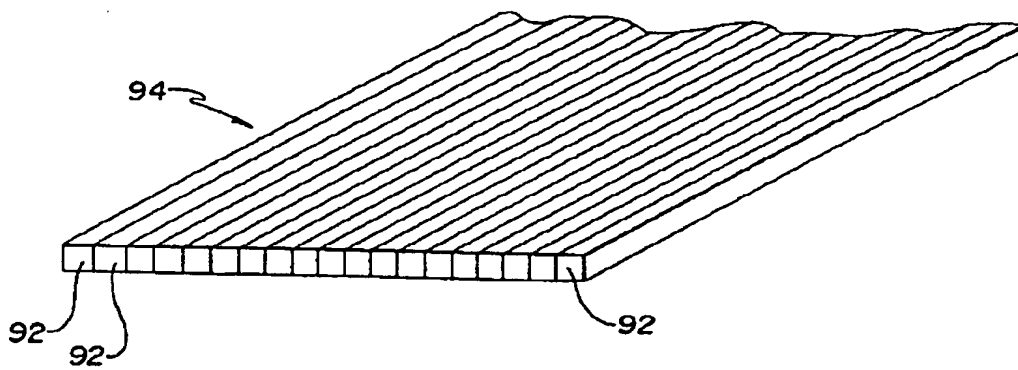
[Drawing 2]

Fig.2

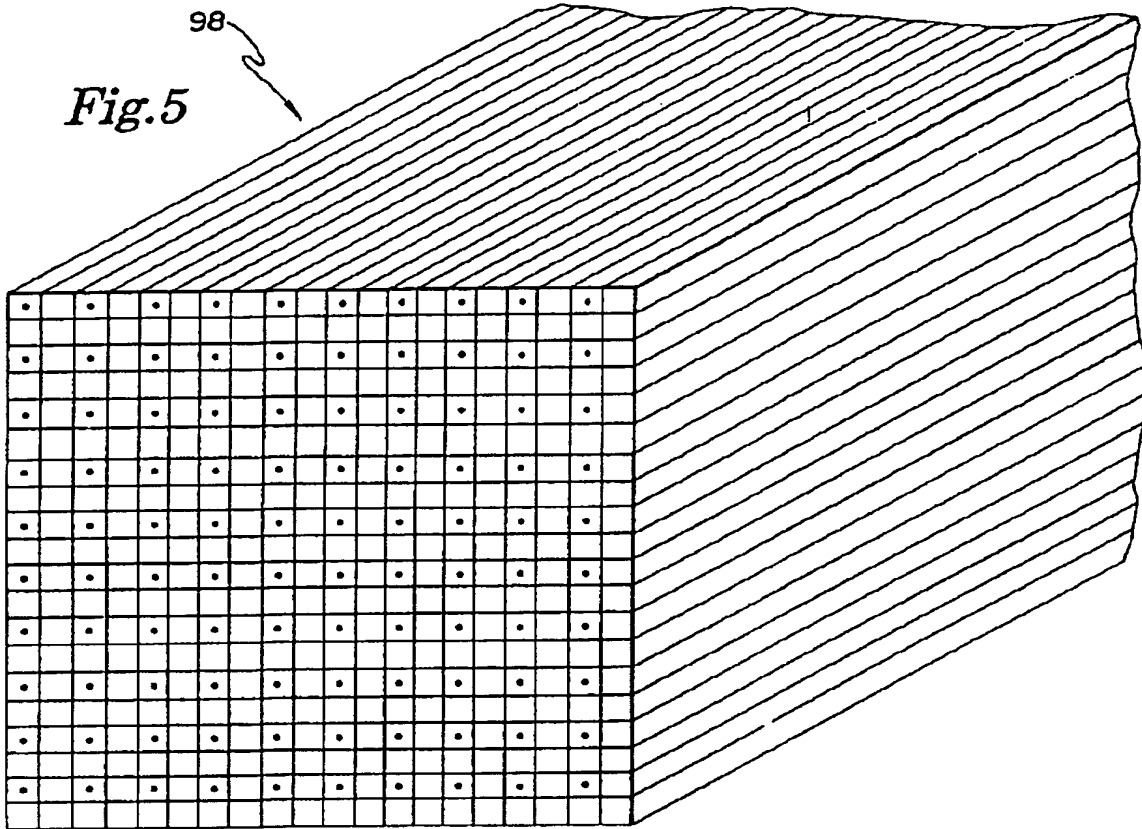
[Drawing 3]

Fig.3

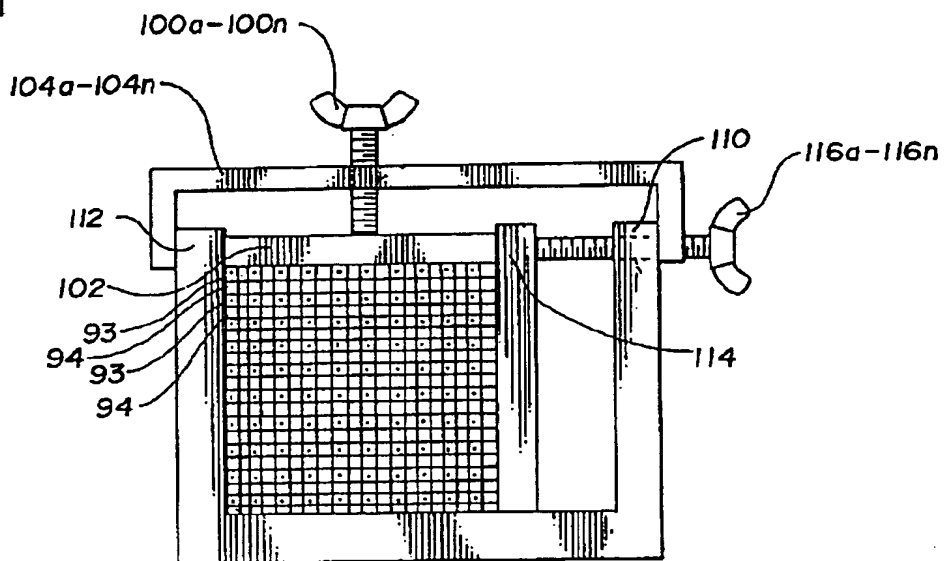
[Drawing 4]

Fig.4*Fig.4A*

[Drawing 5]

Fig.5

[Drawing 6]

Fig.6

[Drawing 7]

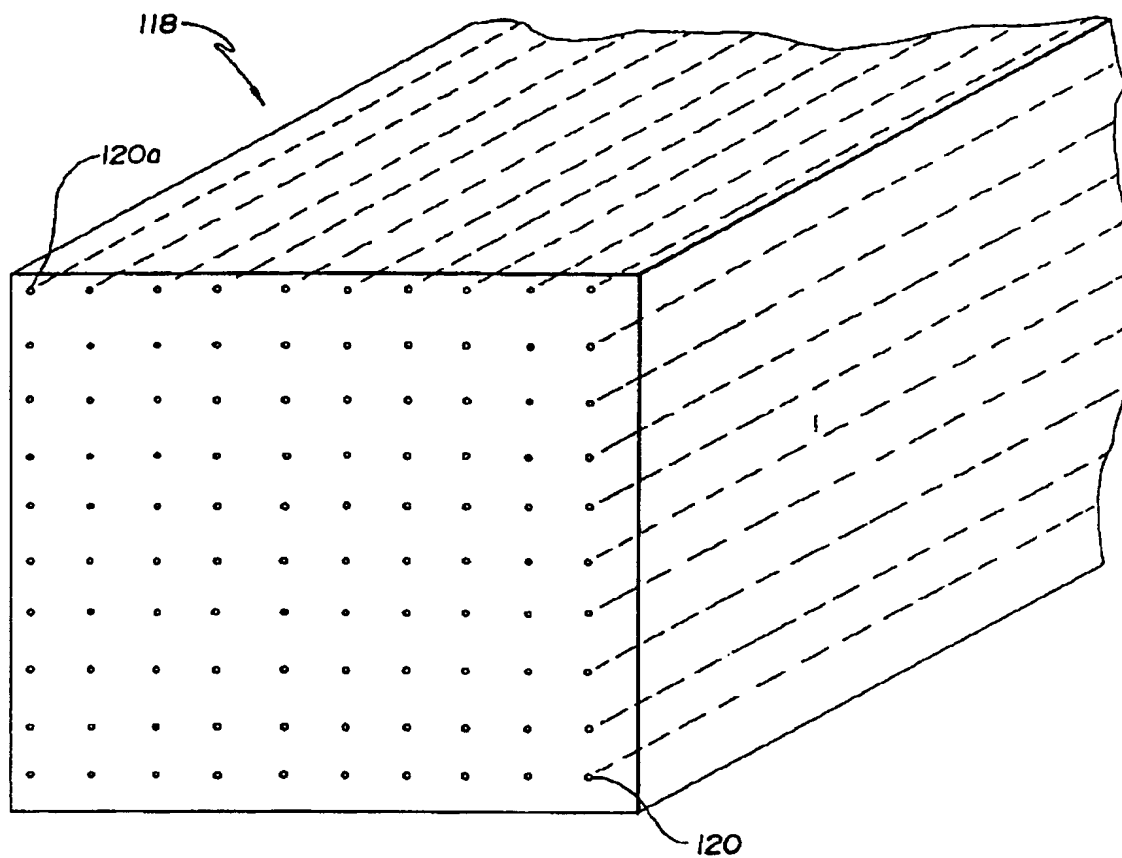
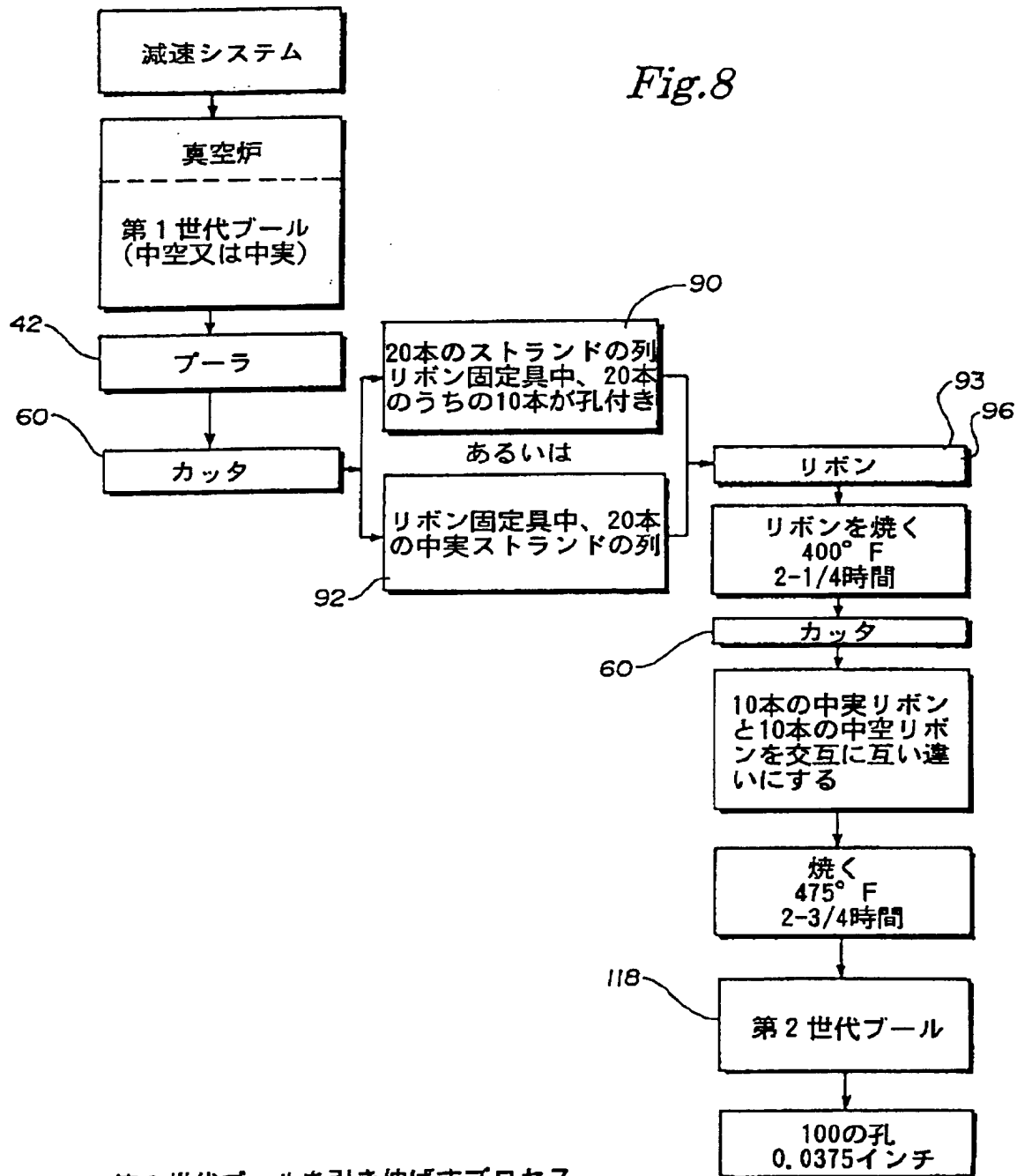


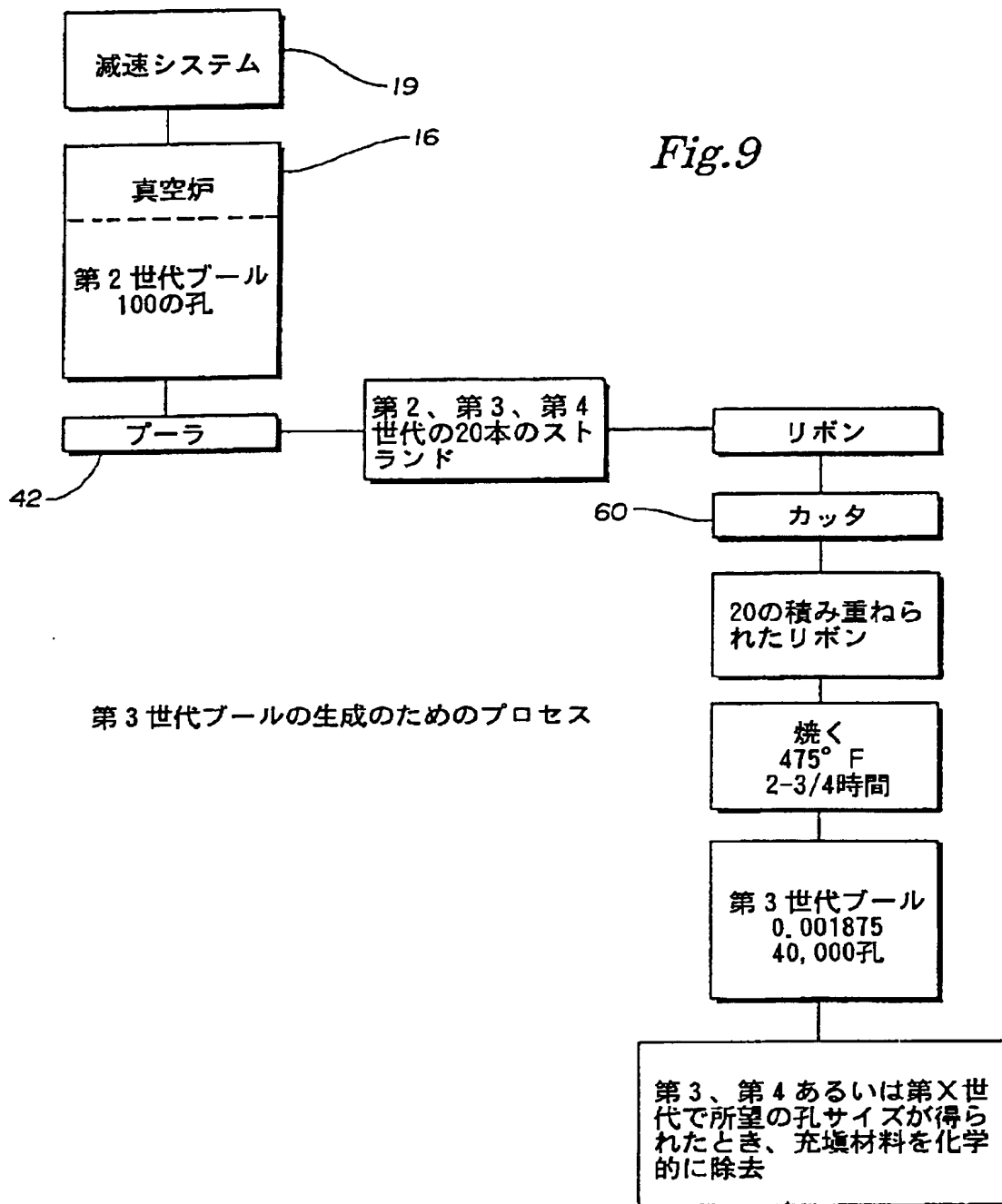
Fig.7

[Drawing 8]

Fig.8



[Drawing 9]



[Translation done.]